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#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

#### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 18 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked <u>Violations</u> at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the bad samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710008-02 – moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well #710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-03 - higher rating on source water assessment

ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-04 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for

viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

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#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

#### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary

disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS # 0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

#### Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

#### \*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710029

#### 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

MCLG	MCL,		Rar	nge		Violation	Typical Source				
or	TT, or	Your			Sample						
MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date						
minants											
0	presence of	2	N/A	N/A	June, 2008	Yes	Naturally present in the environment				
	coliform bac-										
	teria in 5%										
	of monthly										
	samples										
	1		0 7F	4 70	2000	l Na					
		28.00	1994.0 4				Water additive used to control microbes				
0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination				
0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination				
fe											
	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from				
_		0.021	13//3	14// 1			metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of				
0.000			1.031 11	1505253 10	20.000 Soles		natural deposits; Discharge from metal re-				
							fineries runoff from waste batteries & paints				
0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;				
		85131817.5.319	54109000000	75 AV354300			Erosion of natural deposits.				
10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;				
							Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;				
							Erosion of natural deposits				
1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;				
							Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;				
							Erosion of natural deposits				
50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal				
							refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;				
****							Discharge from mines				
ntamina	ants incl	uding P	esticide	s and I	Herbicides						
200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way				
MNR	MNR	98	N/A				7000				
MNR	MNR	3									
MNR	MNR										
MNR	MNR										
MNR	MNR					_					
MCLG	AL	Your					Typical Source				
		Water			AL	Date					
its (Lea	d and C	opper)									
		0.1		0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;				
							Erosion of natural deposits				
0	15	4	(	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
a Mata	· Dofiniti	ione			•						
	The love	l of c cor	taminan	t in drink	ing water be	elow which	there is no know or expected				
imant	risk to be	ealth MC	CLGs allo	w for a r	nargin of sa	afety.	THOSE TO HE MICH OF EXPOSES				
Level Goal  MCL - Maximum Contaminant			risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as								
ant	The high	nest level	of a conf	aminant	that is allow	wed in drin	king water. MCLs are set as				
	or MRDLG minants 0  ection I 4 0 0 0.11 10 1 50  mtamina 200 MNR MNR MNR MNR MNR MCLG  ts (Lea 1.3) 0	or MRDLG         TT, or MRDL MRDL           minants         0         presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples           ection By-Product         4         4         4           0         60         0         80           ts         2         2           0.005         0.005         0.005           0.1         10         1           10         10         1           4         4         0         60           0         0.005         0.005           0.1         10         10           1         1         1           50         50           otaminants includes         200           MNR         MNR           MNR         MNR           MNR         MNR           MNR         MNR           MCLG         AL           ts (Lead and C         1           1.3         1.3           0         15	or MRDLG         TT, or MRDL Water MRDLG         Your Water Water Water MRDL           minants         2           coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples         2           ection By-Products         4         4         1.76           0         60         5.0           0         80         4.0           ts         2         2         0.027           0.005         0.005         0.0002           0.1         0.1         0.002           10         10         0.19           1         1         0.02           10         50         0.052           10         50         0.052           10         50         0.052           10         10         0.052           10         10         0.052           10         10         0.052           10         10         1.8           MNR         MNR         98           MNR         MNR         3           MNR         MNR         3           MNR         MNR         3           MNR         MNR         1           MCLG         AL         Your	or MRDLG         TT, or MRDL         Your Water         Low Minants           0         presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples         N/A           0         60         5.0         N/A           0         60         5.0         N/A           0         80         4.0         N/A           0         0.005         0.002         N/A           0.005         0.005         0.0002         N/A           0.1         0.1         0.002         N/A           10         10         0.19         N/A           10         10         0.052         N/A           10         10         10         0.052         N/A           10         10         10         10         0.000	or MRDLG MRDL MRDL MRDLG MRDLG MRDLG MRDL MRDL         Water Low High MRDL MRDL MRDL MRDL MRDL MRDL MRDLG MRDL MRDL MRDLG MRDL MRDLG MRDL MRDLG MRDL	Or   TT, or   Your   Low   High   Date   D	Or   TT, or   Your   NRDL   Water   Low   High   Date				

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#### Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

#### **2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

PAGE 2

AL - Action Level		ntaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other	450 140 140 140 140				
	requirements which a wat	er system must follow.	rns.				
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intend	ed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
MRDLG - Maximum Residual	The level of a drinking wa	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to					
Disinfection Level Goal	microbial contaminants.	health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial					
MRDL - Maximum Residual							
Disinfection Level	addition of a disinfectar	addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.					
MNR - Monitored Not Regulat	ed		10-11-02				
MPL - State Assigned Maximu	ım Permissible Level		787/1				
Unit Descripti							
ppb - Parts per billion, or microgr	ams per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a meas	sure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable					
ND - Not detected		NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded					
Violations			and of the				
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteri	a that are naturally present in th	e environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful	,				

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	ige		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection B	y-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids}	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	its							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (unit	ts) MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamir Copper (ppm)	nan <b>ts (Lea</b> c 1.3	d and C 1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Wate	r Definitions	
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	
MCL - Maximum Contaminant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	
Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	and region of the
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	t product
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.	
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	
MNR - Monitored Not Regulate		
	Description of the second	

MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Unit Descriptions	spri-
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG			Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	ly-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008		Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	its							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water		Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
<i>Inorganic Contaminar</i> Copper (ppm)	nts (Lead 1.3	d and C 1.3	opper) 0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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11		
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#### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stort	Colema	e Per	L W.	ier,	1440	lation
		Terry L			1 1,4,1 5 7 7 6 7	
	PO Box	<i>87, 305</i>			treet	
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	<u>luka. N</u> ione. 66				
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#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576,7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

#### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary

disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 falled to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS # 0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

#### Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix tollet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

#### \*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601,576,7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

#### **CORRECTED COPY**

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

#### 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

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District Program   Color   District Program		CONTRIBUTE	A WIND WINDS	WW/ater	Parton A	High	O (C		popularity de la constitución de
Distribution   Dist	Total Coliform Bacteria		prásoncá of	1	NA	N/A	June, 2008	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products:  Chilorine (ppm)									
Distribute (ppm)   4   4   1.76   0.75   1.76   2008   No   Nater additive used to control microbea   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to natural deposits   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to natural deposits   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to natural deposits   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to natural deposits   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to natural deposits   Nater additive used to contaminant   Nater additive used to natural deposits   National   Nater additive used to natural deposits   National   Na			of monthly						
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HAAS (Heloacetic Acids) (gob) THM(Total Trihalomenthane (pob)						2			
Companies   Contaminants   Contami	HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	0	60	5,0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Initiation   Contaminants   Section   Contaminants   Contaminant					\"-V			****	chlorination
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Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides  Discharge from mines  200 200 1.8 N/A N/A 2008 No Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way  Discharge from mines  Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way  Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way  Discharge from mines  Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way  Runoff from herbicide used	ooromaan (pps)	Ou		0.002	1377	13//	2000		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Ferbicides  Datapon (ppb) 200 200 1.8 N/A N/A 2008 No Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way  Distributed acid (ppb) MNR MNR 98 N/A N/A 2008 No  Distributed acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Menophromacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 2 N/A N/A 2004 No  Menophromacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Monochloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Confidential acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Confidential Contaminants (Units) MCCC Acid Monochloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0.1 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems;  Erosion of natural deposits  Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0.1 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems;  Erosion of natural deposits  Copper (ppm) Thinking Water Desirible Contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLG acid from a margin of safety.  The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as									
Datapon (ppb)  200  200  1.8  N/A  N/A  2008  No Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)  MNR  MNR  98  N/A  N/A  2008  No Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)  MNR  MNR  3  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  3  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  3  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  3  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  1  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  N/A  N/A  2004  No Department (ppb)  MNR  MNR  N/A  N/A  200	Synthetic Organic Con	tamina	nts inch	idina Pe	sticide	s and H	arbicides	destruction of the state of the	The state of the s
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Dichloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) MNR MNR 2 N/A N/A 2004 No  Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Monobromoacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Gentaminants (Units) MCL/C ALL Monit									
Montpolicroscetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 3 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) N/A N/A 2004 No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Grichiloroacetic acid (ppb) No  NO 2008 Corrosion of		MNR			N/A		2004	No	)*E1
Crichloroscetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR 1 N/A N/A 2004 No  Gilitaminants (Units) Michie Ale Vicinia Wilder Highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a feature of the post of the po		MNR	MNR	2					
Goji (amilinants (linits) Michies Alb Motors Wilst, a Extendibited Alb Dates Barry) (less Sources)  Morganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)  Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0.1 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Lead (ppb) 0 15 4 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of natural deposits  The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.			MNR	3					
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)  Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0.1 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Color Maximum Contaminant The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	richiloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)  Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0.1 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Lead (ppb) 0 15 4 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Alimportant Dirinking Water Derivitions  ACLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  ACL - Maximum Contaminant  The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	Contaminants (units)	NONE	1.17	10.000	يالك ي	(PLEE)		şande i	TWO DELICIONS
Copper (ppm)  1.3  1.3  0.1  0  No  2008  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as				Weer.	F-490	eline:	A A	P.H.	
Copper (ppm)  1.3  1.3  0.1  0  No  2008  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	inorganic Contaminan	ts /Lear	and Co	pper	erri pri pri pri constituti di circi	CONTROL OF THE STATE OF T	Company of the Compan		
Lead (ppb)  15 4 0 No 2008 Corrosion of hatural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems;  Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems;  Erosion of natural deposits					Ö		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems:
Erosion of natural deposits  ### ACLG - Maximum Contaminant									Erosion of natural deposits
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant evel of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a set of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a set of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a set of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.	Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	Ô		No		
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  MCL - Maximum Contaminant The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.	mportant Drikkina	Water	DENHIE						
MCL - Maximum Contaminant The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	ACILG - Maximum Contami	nant	The level	of a cont	aminant i	n drinkin	g water belo	ow which t	here is no know or expected
country to the MCI Co on familia, union the heat available treatment to had an									ng water. MCLs are set as
	evel								Antonia technologia

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#### **CORRECTED COPY**

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710029

#### 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

P-7-2-		PAGE 2	-13:						
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other								
	requirements which a wat	requirements which a water system must follow.							
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intend	ed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water	<u>.</u>						
MRDLG - Maximum Residual	The level of a drinking wat	ter disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk t	o William						
Disinfection Level Goal	health. MRDLGs do not re microbial contaminants.	eflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial							
MRDL - Maximum Residual		nfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence	that was a raid						
Disinfection Level	laddition of a disinfectan	t is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	ulat						
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated		y the state of the							
MPL - State Assigned Maximum	n Permissible Level								
Unitides of pilo									
ppb - Parts per billion, or microgran	ns per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)							
pCl/L - Picocuries per liter (a measur	e of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable							
ND - Not detected		NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded	. 1.52						
Night Annual Marie	A TOP TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P								
Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria t	hat are naturally present in the	environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful	1						

bacteria may be present. Collforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 **2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

(Contendinaties (Inde	A Vicilie	5 autologis († 1866) 1969 - Veter († 1807) 6 turkou - Wetter († 1807)				7. 4. 5. 42.	Wellish whiteless				
	ان 1616ء	UI O		10.00		School 1					
Disinfectants & Disin	ection						Ar et and	A The state of the			
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control			
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination			
Inorganic Contaminar		influteram/filler uKtemefyll ut a dan i manne ar de ar y an mei etter i mer etter etter i de i de ande etter etter etter etter i de i de ingen i den i brighen græd gen i	en promise de la prime de la composition della c	The state of the s	The state of the s	A distribution of the beauty	The standard of the standard o	PARTIES CONTROL OF THE PARTIES OF TH			
Barium (ppm)	Ž	Ž	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits			
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No				
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits			
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinerles; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines			
Cortaminants (Units) Inorganic Contaminan					ijelis) Seltitej L	(최왕영왕(6년) (최 <u>년</u> (1888) (1888) (1888)	Sintelle In this	Byjacursauce			
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits			
Lead (ppb)	Ö	15	1	0		No	2008	Corresion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
esimboriani Dilikiki			*4-14-15 A * 1	78-05-18-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-							
MCLG - Maximum Contam						- water be		there is no know or expected			
_evel Goal						g water be argin of saf		titlere is no know of expected			
MCL - Maximum Contamin								king water. MCLs are set as			
.evel								treatment technology.			
AL - Action Level		The cond requirem	entration ents whic	of a cont h a water	aminant system	which, if ex must follow	rceeded, 1 /.	triggers a treatment or other			
T-Treatment Technique								taminant in drinking water.			
MRDLG - Maximum Res Disinfection Level Goal	health. N	of a drini /IRDLGs ( contamir	lo not ref	r disinfed lect the b	tant bølow enefits of t	which the the use of	ere is no known or expected risk to disinfectants to control microbial				
MRDL - Maximum Resid Disinfection Level	The high addition	est level c	f a disinf				ter. Ther is convincing evidence that his microbial contaminants.				
MNR - Monitored Not Re MPL - State Assigned M			ible Lev	el							
Was a salufit des	atiplica				S. Marie et al.		d & 100				
pb - Parts per billon, or m					Ľ	pm - Part	s per millio	on, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)			
CI/L - Picocuries per liter (a					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	IA - not app	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~				
ID - Not detected	· ·			1	٨	IR - Moitori	ng not req	ulred, but recommeded			

ND - Not detected

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

2000 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE										
contaminants (units Districciones & Distri			TPTET WALLE		ileis Pliebis	SEMOUL COLIG	Vijeletite L	in indepte (Ustounes)		
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control		
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acitis)	Ō	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	microbes By Product of drinking water		
Inorganic Contamina		Michigan and Re	Parent School Charles	THE TENED OF THE STREET	STREET STREET	Petri Petri Petro de Caract	Grandy of the control	chlorination		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints		
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	Erosion or natural deposits.		
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines		
Contaminants (units)			W. Gair	#3.1) Exerci	(faller) (dige)	344	Canyole Date			
<i>Inorganic Contaminar</i> Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	FOR THE PERSON NAMED IN	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
as Alinportant Drinkin	AAAU EASSAS	Her with	······································							
MCLG - Maximum Contam _evel Goal	inant	The level risk to he	of a conta aith. MCI	aminant i .Gs allow	n drinking for a ma	g water bel Irgin of saf	low which ety.	there is no know or expected		
MCL - Maximum Contamin ₌evel		close to t	he MCLG:	s as feas	ible using	the best	ayailable t	king water. MCLs are set as reatment technology.		
AL - Action Level The concentration of a cor requirements which a wate						vhich, if ex nust follow	ceeded, t	riggers a treatment or other		
								aminant in drinking water.		
Disinfection Level Goal health. MRDLGs do not re microbial contaminants.								re is no known or expected risk to disinfectants to control microbial		
Disinfection Level addition of a disinfectant						owed in dri	nking wat ontrol of i	er. Ther is convincing evidence that microbial contaminants.		
MNR - Monitored Not Re MPL - State Assigned M	Permiss	ible Leve	·I				5.			
W. L. C. C. Unitides						V. 15. 15. 15.				
pb - Parts per billion, or m Ci/L - Picocuries per liter (a						om - Parts A - not app		n, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)		

NR - Moltoring not required, but recommeded



#### Short Coleman Park Water Association

PO Box 87 305 Eastport Street luka, MS 38852

662-424-0017 662-423-5061

Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

#### FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler Date Sent: June 8, 2009

Fax: 601-576-7800

Number of Pages: 8

#### Message:

The original is being mailed today (06/08/09) by certified mail to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply PO Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL

The customers will be notified by water card and by posting the corrected copy in the water office. My water cards will be mailed on July 1, 2009 and I will fax a copy of this card to you on that day and mail original.

I will post the corrected copy in the water office today.

If this is not ok, please call me asap.

Thanks, Patricia

#### **2008 CCR Contact Information**

Date: 6/8/09 Time: 11:54
PWSID: 710029
System Name: Short Coleman
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s) TCR (MCL) violation 6/08
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.  Patricia will do a Correct Copy and mail out today the water Bill will 90 out July 1, 2009 She will Fax us a copy on July 1, 2009 and mail the Original Copy on July 1, 2009.
Spoke with Patricia (Operator, Owner, Secretary)

#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

#### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710008-02 - moderate rating on source water assessment

#### ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-03 - higher rating on source water assessment

#### ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-04 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

#### Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The

sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stor	l Coleman Park Water Association
•	ATTN: Terry Lambert President
	PO Box 87, 305 W Eastport Street
	luka. M5 38862
	Phone: 662-424-0017
	Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

#### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

#### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS #0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

#### **Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

#### \*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample		
	MRDLG			Low	High	Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	y-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008		Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	1	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminan	ts:							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008		Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units	) MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamina	nts (Lead	d and C	opper)				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits trom
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water	Definitions	
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	
MCL - Maximum Contaminant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	
Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	1000
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.	7.5
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	ıt
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated	· ·	ms;
MPL - State Assigned Maximum		1100

Unit Descriptions	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	3y-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	115							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants (units)	MCLC	A I	V	# 621	mnlee	Exceeds	Sample	Typical Source

Contaminants (unit	s) MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
<i>Inorganic Contamin</i> Copper (ppm)	ants (Lea 1.3	d and C 1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water	r Definitions	
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	
MCL - Maximum Contaminant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	
Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	- y
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	<u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>
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MNR - Monitored Not Regulate		
MPL - State Assigned Maximur		

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

#### **Short Coleman Park Water Association**

PWS ID # 0710029

#### **2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

Contaminants (units)	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	MCL,		Rai	ige		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008		Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008		By Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM{Total Trihalomenthane (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008		By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminan	fe			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
					N/A	2008		metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	IN/A	2006		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal re- fineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
								Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;
Nitrogen} (ppm)								Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
,,,								Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal
								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
								Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Co.	otamina	nte incl	udina P	esticide	s and b	lerhicides		
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Transit nom nerbicide daed on rights of way
***************************************	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	1)11
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)  Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your	and the second second second second second	nples	Exceeds	Sample	Typical Source
Containmants (umis)	MCCG	AL	Water	Exce	eding L	AL	Date	s, yprour bounds
Inorganic Contaminar	ts (Lea	d and C	opper)					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	(	)	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	(	)	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Important Drinking	· · \\/\/	Definiti	one	,				
MCLG - Maximum Contam		The leve	l of a con			ng water be nargin of sa		there is no know or expected
Level Goal MCL - Maximum Contamir	nont.							king water. MCLs are set as
1	Idill							and the second s
Level								reatment technology. riggers a treatment or other
AL - Action Level		requiren	nents which	ch a wate	er system	must follov	٧.	
TT-Treatment Technique	nidua!	A require	ea proces	s intende	er dieier-	otopt balan	i Oi a COM	aminant in drinking water. ere is no known or expected risk to
MRDLG - Maximum Re Disinfection Level Goal	siduai	health.		do not re				disinfectants to control microbial
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ppb - Parts per billion, or r								on, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
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## 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

### Is my water safe?

standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1\* to December 31\*, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state water health standards set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and

# Do I need to take special precautions?

compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIVAIDS or other immune system disorders, some eiderty, and infrants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-

# Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations. ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping

from the Gordo Formation Aquifer
Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710008-02 • moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 - Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 – higher rating on source water assessment Well # 710029-02 – higher rating on source water assessment Well # 710029-03 – higher rating on source water assessment

10 #07.10022 \_ Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer |

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

# Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water

# Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), The

treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical

## How can I get involved?

at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County encouraged to attend

# FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Story Colomes Park Wally Augustan shortcolemanpark@bellsouth net PO Box B7. 705 W Eastport Street ARRINGON CON CONTRACTOR SACRED Phone 662-424-0017 luka MS 38852 Email

## Additional Information for Lead

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The tables below list all the drinking water confaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

#### THE TISHOMINGO COUNTY NEWS THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2009 PAGE 11

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Confinitions (mile	o) MROG	777 •) # (MRIO)	Your Water	(\$6) [LOW	oer Cillero	Semple 1986	Violetti	9 <b>ภ</b> รัฐกิดอก รัฐกัดดั
Disinfectants & Disi	nfection	By-Proc	lucts	<b>YEAL HE</b>				2
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water
Inorganic Contamina	ints	The second	2000110	T. Value	-		100	chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Pune#for form
Nitrogen} (ppm)	(141)					2000		Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1		0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits  Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;  Discharge from mines

Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)   Copper (ppm)			ALCOHOLD TO	Hamile La		Discharge from mines
Lead (ppb)  1.3 1.3 0.06 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household ple Erosion of natural deposit Corrosion of natural deposit C		Wagi	i≢xeenilije	CHIPMEN AND SHOULD BE		i indicissione
Lead (ppb)  1.3 1.3 0.06 0 No 2008 Corrosion of household ple Erosion of natural deposit Corrosion of natural depos	nic Contaminants (Le	ad and Copper)	NAME OF THE OWNER.			-1/10
Corrosion of household of Erosion of natural deposite Eros	(ppm) 1.3		0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or experievel Goal risk to health. MCLGs allow for a marging of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are second to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or or requirements which a water system must follow.  A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water disinfection Level Goal  The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or experience of the second disinfectants to control in microbial contaminants.  The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convenienced.	pb) 0*	15 1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MRDLG - Maximum Residual  MRDLG - Maximum Residual  The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expect historication Level Goal  MRDLG - Maximum Residual  MRDL - Maximum Residual  The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convenienced.		The highest level close to the MCLC	of a contaminant  Ss as feasible usi  of a contaminant	that is allowing the best	ved in drin available	treatment technology
Disinfection Level Goal  MRDL - Maximum Residual  The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expecting the level of a drinking water there is no known or expecting the level of a drinking water there is no known or expecting the level of a drinking water than the level of a drinking water there is no known or expecting the level of a drinking water than the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expectant the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expectant the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expectant the level of a drinking water than		A required proces	s intended to redi	ice the leve	of a con	Indianal is distributed
MRDL - Maximum Residual The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing or	tion Level Goal	health. MRDLGs	king water disinfe do not reflect the	ctant below	which the	are is no known or evened and and
	ion Level	The highest level of addition of a disir	of a disinfectant a	llowed in dr ssary for c	inking wat	ter. Ther is convincing evidence that microbial contaminants.
ANR - Monitored Not Regulated APL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	ionitored Not Regulated	The same of the sa			CONER 1	

Unit Descriptions	
pps raits per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contambene (m)	1000	ागः अस्ति ।	treps.		iner Mete	STOPO STO	Violeti	ali wateri Santes ""
Disinfectants & Disi	nfection	By-Prod	ducts		Dest. To			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4 10	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contamina	ints	and the same		I destruct	W. W. S	No. of the last		CHOINATION
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No.	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
litrite (measured as litrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines

Inorganic Contamin				A STATE OF THE	THE STATE OF	2 15 16	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0.0	15	10	elacy bet	. No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Important Drink	- TANKS OF STREET	Waster and the same	STATE OF STREET				
West and a second	ing wate	Definiti	ons		<b>一种种种的</b>	Marine (Second	
MCLG - Maximum Conta	aminant	The leve	of a cont	taminant in drinki	ng water be	elow which	there is no know or expected
MCLG - Maximum Conta Level Goal MCL - Maximum Contan Level	aminant	The leve risk to he The high	of a contealth. MC	taminant in drinki LGs allow for a m of a contaminant	ng water be argin of sa hat is allow	elow which ifety. ved in drin	there is no know or expected
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MCLG - Maximum Conta Level Goal MCL - Maximum Contan Level AL - Action Level	minant minant e Residual	The lever risk to he risk to he The high close to the Concrequirem A requirem The level health. Many the concrete the term of the level health. Many the risk to he concrete the concrete t	of a conteath. MC est level of the MCLG centration ents which do not be done of a drink	taminant in drinkin LGs allow for a more a more a contaminant of a contaminant of a contaminant haw a water system intended to reducing water disinfed on or treflect the	ng water be argin of sa hat is allow ing the best which, if e must follow the level ctant below	elow which ifety. ved in drin available xceeded, w. el of a con v which the	king water. MCLs are set as treatment technology.

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710029

#### 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE Continue continue continue de la continue de la continue continue continue de la continue de la continue de la Range Try of the inter Violetion 1 or 2001 MRIPLE MED WARD LOVE SIED Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Chlorine (ppm) 1.76 0.75 1.76 Water additive used to control microbes HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) 5.0 N/A 2008 N/A No By Product of drinking water chlorination TTHM(Total Trihalomenthane 0 80 4.0 2008 N/A N/A No By-Product of drinking water chlorination (ppb) Inorganic Contaminants Barium (ppm) 0.027 N/A 2008 N/A No Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits Cadmium (ppm) 0.005 0.005 0.0002 N/A 2008 N/A Corrosion of galvanized pipes. Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints Chromium (ppm) 0.1 0.1 0.002 N/A 2008 N/A Discharge from steel and pulp mills: Erosion of natural deposits Nitrate (measured as 0.19 N/A N/A 2008 Runoff from fertilizer user. Nitrogen) (ppm) Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) 0.02 N/A N/A 2008 No Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits Selenium (ppb) 50 0.052 N/A N/A 2008 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides Dalapon (ppb) 200 No Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way Dibromoacetic acid (ppb MNR N/A N/A No Dichioroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR N/A N/A 2004 Monopromoacetic Acid (ppb) MNE MNR N/A N/A No Monochloroacetic acid (ppb) MNR MNR N/A N/A No MNR MNR N/A N/A 2004 No Contaminants (units) MGLG Violed Source #Samples (Except) Water-**ं** इंग्लिस्टिंगिए Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Copper (ppm) 0 No 2008 1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits Lead (ppb) 15 2008 No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Malmportant Drinking Water Definitions MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCL - Maximum Contaminant The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Level AL - Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT-Treatment Technique MRDLG - Maximum Residual A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial Disinfection Level Goa microbial contaminants The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level addition of a disinfe MNR - Monitored Not Regulated MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level บทเพาะเอาเมเดา ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radicactivity) NA - not applicable ND - Not detected NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

#### CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

#### SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

#### 0710008, 0710022, 0710029

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Re	eport
X Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	
Advertisement in local paper	
X On water bills	
Other	
Date customers were informed: <u>(a 11 109</u>	
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct deli	ivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed:/	
CCR was published in local newspaper.(Attach copy of published CCR & pro	oof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette	
Date Published: <u>5 / 21 / 09</u>	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
Date Posted:/	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:	
www	natura.
CERTIFICATION	The state of the s
I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the cupublic water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the inincluded in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitor to the public water system official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Burea	nformation ing data provided
Terry Lambert, President Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print)	
Tenn Ranbert	6,1,00
Signature	Date

Short Coleman Park Water P.O. Box 87 Iuka, MS 38852-0087 (662)424-0017 ( ) 45170 CHRIS & DIXIE ASHBY METER READING USED CHARGES OF SERVICE PRESENT PREVIOUS WA 73290 72940 350 1200 METER NET DUE AFTER THIS DATE OF THE PROPERTY THE 2008 CCR IS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING IN THE WATER OFFICE.

// IUKA U.S	st Class Mail	
\\ // comittee	Paid 1 oz. ERMIT NO.	4

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

Ø62509 1200 1320

PRESORTED

4 5170

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CHRIS & DIXIE ASHBY

3335 PRESTON SHORE DRIVE HARRISONBURG, VA 22801-4919

#### **PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

In Vol 125	ned in the Town of Iuka, in said co attached, was published in said new No	spaper for <b>one</b>	consecutive weeks, to wit:
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#### Short Coleman Park Water Association

PO Box 87 305 Eastport Street luka, MS 38852

662-424-0017 662-423-5061

Emall: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler Date Sent: June 30, 2009

Number of Pages: 2

Fax: 601-576-7800

Message:

A copy of water card is being malled today (06/30/09) to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply PO Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL

This is a copy of the water card to show customers were notified of the availability of the corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID # 0710029 CCR.

Thanks, Pätricia

Short Coleman Park Water P.O. Box 87 Iuka, MS 38852-0087 (662)424-0017 ( THEIR DAVID HARDY METER HEADING USED CHARGES SERVICE PRESENT PREVIOUS 1200 1490 WA 883550 882060 AFTER THIS Tamo dies 1350 PERE TAIL PLEASE SEE NOTES ON BACK OF WATER CARD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

First Class Mall U.S. POSTAGE TUKA Paid 1 oz. SCPNA PERMIT NO.

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

1200 1320 072509

> 3 4810 PRESURTED

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

DAVID HARDY

5976 BRUNSWICK ROAD ARLINGTON, TN 36002-6945

A corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID #0710029 Consumer Confidence Report has been completed to include a Total Coliform Violation that was received in June, 2008 that was inadvertently left off of the orginal report. This report is available for viewing in the water office at 305 W Eastport Street in Iuka, MS.

The next regular board meeting will be held Tuesday, July 7, 2009 at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Conference Room. It will begin at 7:00 p.m.

THIS YEAR THE ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2009 AT THE TISHOMINGO COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN THE COURT ROOM. 1T WILL BEGIN AT 7:00 P.M.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the office at 662-424-0017

Have a safe and happy July 4th holiday!!!!!!!!!!

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Short Coleman Park Water RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

P.O. Box 87

Iuka, MS 38852-0087

2009 JUL -3 AMILISA 06

SCPWA

First Class Mail U.S. POSTAGE Paid 1 oz. PERMIT NO. 4

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

072509 1200 1320

PRESORTED

3 4810

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